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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/781,970	02/18/2004	William James Griffin	50037.240US01	4441
27488	7590	02/19/2010		
MERCHANT & GOULD (MICROSOFT)			EXAMINER	
P.O. BOX 2903			ABDUL-ALL, OMAR R	
MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55402-0903				
		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
		2173		
		MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE	
		02/19/2010	PAPER	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/781,970

Applicant(s)

GRIFFIN ET AL.

Examiner

OMAR ABDUL-ALI

Art Unit

2173

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 20 October 2009.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-25 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-25 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/CD)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

The following action is in response to the response filed October 20, 2009. Amended Claims 1-25 are pending and have been considered below.

1. The prior art rejections have been withdrawn as necessitated by applicant's amendments.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1-12, 14, and 16-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Patadia et al. (US 7,562,298) in view of Microsoft Windows XP Unleashed (Hereinafter Oqletree) and further in view of Microsoft Windows XP Professional 2002 (hereinafter Windows XP).

Claim 1: Patadia discloses a method and system for managing a portal, comprising:

- a. displaying areas and subareas within a navigational hierarchy for the portal (Figure 8, 802);

b. wherein the areas are located at a first level within the hierarchy and the subareas are located at a second level within the hierarchy (Figure 8, 802). Laptop is a child element of Products element.

c. wherein the second level is a lower level within the hierarchy than the first level (Figure 8, 802). Laptop is a child element of Products element.

Patadia discloses a username and password authentication portion (Figure 7), but does not explicitly disclose the areas and subareas that are displayed depend on security settings associated with the user viewing the portal. Ogletree discloses a similar system that further discloses security permissions allowing or denying, depending on the check box you select for each user, the ability to see the contents (list) of a folder, including both files and subfolders in the folder (page 7, Figure 9.19). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to display areas and subareas dependent on security settings associated with the user viewing the portal in Patadia, for the purpose of preventing unauthorized users from accessing and modifying portal data.

e. wherein the areas and the subareas are elements within the navigational hierarchy (column 8, lines 34-40); selection of a hierarchy node can cause its children to be rendered beneath it in the navigation pane and cause an appropriate editor to be displayed in the editor window).

Ogletree discloses security settings for a child element inherit security settings from the parent (page 7, Figure 9.19). Ogletree discloses a similar system that further discloses security permissions allowing or denying, depending on the check box you

select for each user, the ability to see the contents (list) of a folder, including both files and subfolders in the folder. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply security settings from a parent element on child elements in Patadia, for the purpose of preventing unauthorized users from accessing and modifying portal data.

g. receiving a selecting of an element from the navigational hierarchy, the selected element being associated with a location accessible from the portal, the navigational hierarchy being identified with metadata in a database (column 8, lines 34-40; selection of a hierarchy node can cause its children to be rendered beneath it in the navigation pane and cause an appropriate editor to be displayed in the editor window).

Patadia discloses receiving a selection at an interface for modifying metadata associated with the element and accessing the location associated with the element, an interaction to be performed on the selected element (column 8, lines 34-40; selection of a hierarchy node can cause its children to be rendered beneath it in the navigation pane and cause an appropriate editor to be displayed in the editor window), but does not explicitly disclose the interface includes a menu displayed in association with the selected element of the navigational hierarchy, the menu including actions for modifying metadata of the selected element, and wherein the menu is superimposed over a portion of the navigational hierarchy. Windows XP discloses an interface for modifying metadata (control panel) which includes a menu that contains actions to modify metadata (rename) of the selected element, wherein the menu is superimposed over a portion of the navigational hierarchy (Figure 1). It would have been obvious to one

having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include the functionality of an interface which allows a user to modify metadata including a menu in the method disclosed by Patadia. One would have been motivated to include this limitation in order to provide the user with customization capabilities.

i. retrieving metadata associated with the selected interaction and the selected element (column 8, lines 34-40).

Patadia does not explicitly disclose determining whether the selected interaction corresponds to an action to modify the metadata by distinguishing between an action to modify metadata and a navigational interaction wherein the location being displayed is displayed simultaneously with the user interface for modifying metadata and the user interface for accessing the location. Windows XP discloses an interface which distinguishes between a navigational interaction (Figure 1; Open) and an action to modify metadata (Figure 1; rename). Patadia discloses selection of a hierarchy node can cause its children to be rendered beneath it in the navigation pane and cause an appropriate editor to be displayed in the editor window (column 8, lines 38-40).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to distinguish between an action to modify metadata and a navigational interaction wherein the location being displayed is displayed simultaneously with the user interface for modifying metadata and the user interface for accessing the location in Patadia. One would have been motivated to include this feature in order to allow the user to modify interface content.

k. when the interaction selected at the interface for modifying metadata associated with the element and accessing the location associated with the element corresponds to an action to modify the metadata, performing the action with the retrieved metadata and updating the metadata in the database based on the performed action (column 8, lines 45-60).

l. Windows XP discloses accessing the location from the portal in response to selection of a feature associated with the interaction when the interaction does not correspond to an action (Figure 1; Open). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to access the location from the portal in response to selection of a feature associated with the interaction when the interaction does not correspond to an action in Patadia.

Claim 2: Patadia, Windows XP, and Ogletree disclose a method and system for managing a portal as in Claim 1 above, and Patadia further discloses:

a. the element is at least one of an area, a subarea, a listing, and intranet site, and an extranet site (column 8, lines 38-40).

Claim 3: Patadia, Windows XP, and Ogletree disclose a method and system for managing a portal as in Claim 1 above, and Patadia further discloses:

a. the element comprises a listing, and wherein the listing is arranged to provide access to at least one of a link, a resource, and a page from the portal (column 8, lines 30-45).

Claim 4: Patadia, Windows XP, and Ogletree disclose a method and system for managing a portal as in Claim 1 above, and Windows XP further discloses:

a. the listing is arranged to provide access to at least one of the link, the resource, and the page external to the portal (Figure 3). Selecting a Microsoft Word document provides access to the document external to Windows Explorer.

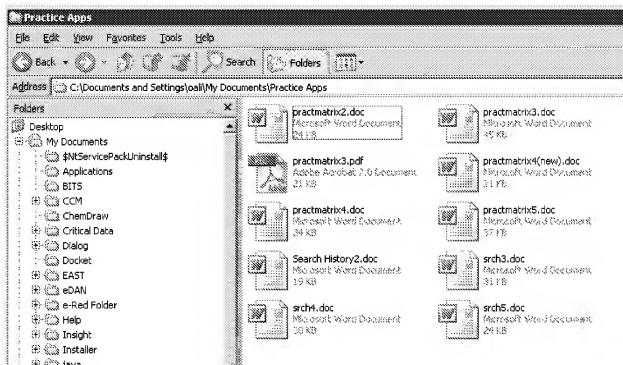


Figure 3

Claim 5: Patadia, Windows XP, and Ogletree disclose a method and system for managing a portal as in Claim 1 above, and Patadia further discloses:

a. the feature is at least one of a link, a resource, and a page (column 8, lines 45-60)).

Claim 6: Patadia, Windows XP, and Ogletree disclose a method and system for managing a portal as in Claim 1 above, and Patadia further discloses:

a. displaying the navigational hierarchy in accordance with the updated metadata (column 8, lines 45-60).

Claim 7: Patadia, Windows XP, and Ogletree disclose a method and system for managing a portal as in Claim 1 above, and Ogletree further discloses authorizing user access to the element in the navigational hierarchy (List folder/read data; page 7).

Claim 8: Patadia, Windows XP, and Ogletree disclose a method and system for managing a portal as in Claim 7 above, and Ogletree further discloses displaying the element in the navigational hierarchy that a user is authorized to access (List folder/read data; page 7).

Claim 9: Patadia, Windows XP, and Ogletree disclose a method and system for managing a portal as in Claim 7 above, and Ogletree further discloses inheriting user authorization to access the element from a parent element, wherein metadata identifies the parent element and the inherited user authorization (List folder/read data; page 7).

Claim 10: Patadia, Windows XP, and Ogletree disclose a method and system for managing a portal as in Claim 1 above, and Patadia further discloses:

a. selecting the element and selecting the action is performed using a web browser (column 8, lines 23-30).

Claim 11: Patadia, Windows XP, and Oqletree disclose a method and system for managing a portal as in Claim 1 above, and Patadia further discloses:

a. selecting the element and selecting the action is performed by a direct link provided in a uniform resource locator in a web browser (Figure 8; the portal is accessible through the URL located in the address bar).

Claim 12: Patadia, Windows XP, and Oqletree disclose a method and system for managing a portal as in Claim 1 above, and Microsoft XP further discloses users may add additional elements to the navigational hierarchy (Figure 1; paste command). Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made that additional elements could be added to the navigational hierarchy of the portal site in Patadia. One would have been motivated to add additional elements to their portal site for customization purposes.

Claim 14: Patadia, Windows XP, and Oqletree disclose a method and system for implementing an information portal for viewing information from disparate system's databases as in Claim 1 above, and Windows XP further discloses performing the action comprises removing elements from the navigational hierarchy of the portal website (Figure 1; delete command). Therefore it would have been obvious to one

having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made that elements could be removed from the navigational hierarchy of the portal site in Patadia. One would have been motivated to remove elements for customization purposes.

Claim 16: Patadia, Windows XP, and Ogletree disclose a method and system for managing a portal as in Claim 1 above, and Windows XP further discloses filtering the element ((Figure 1; delete command).

Claim 17: Patadia, Windows XP, and Ogletree disclose a method and system for managing a portal as in Claim 1 above, but neither reference explicitly discloses performing the action comprises storing a subset of the retrieved metadata in a cache. However, using a cache is common when storing data in order to provide quick access before storing the data in a permanent database. Patadia discloses using a node cache (column 4, lines 37-50). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to store some of the metadata in the cache in Patadia. One would have been motivated to store a subset of the retrieved metadata in the cache in order to eliminate some of the time required for regular memory access.

Claim 18: Patadia, Windows XP, and Ogletree disclose a method and system for implementing an information portal for viewing information from disparate system's databases as in Claim 17 above, but neither reference explicitly discloses retrieving

metadata comprises retrieving metadata associated with the element from the cache. However, using a cache is common when retrieving data in order to provide faster access than retrieving the data from main Random Access Memory (RAM) memory. Patadia discloses using a node cache (column 4, lines 37-50). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to retrieve the metadata from a cache in Patadia. One would have been motivated to retrieve the metadata from a cache in order to eliminate some of the time required for regular memory access.

Claim 19: Patadia, Windows XP, and Ogletree disclose a method and system for implementing an information portal for viewing information from disparate system's databases as in Claim 1 above, but the references do not explicitly disclose storing subareas and listings associated with a currently selected element in a cache. However, using a cache is common when storing data in order to provide quick access before storing the data in a permanent database. Patadia discloses using a node cache (column 4, lines 37-50). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to store subareas and listings of a currently selected element in a cache in Patadia. One would have been motivated to store this information in the cache in order to quickly retrieve this information by avoiding accessing the data from main RAM memory.

Claim 20: Patadia, Windows XP, and Ogletree disclose a method and system for implementing an information portal for viewing information from disparate system's databases as in Claim 19 above, but the references do not explicitly disclose retrieving the subareas and listings that a user is authorized to access from the cache. However, using a cache is common when retrieving data in order to provide faster access than retrieving the data from main Random Access Memory (RAM) memory. Patadia discloses using a node cache (column 4, lines 37-50). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to retrieve the subareas and listings that a user is authorized to access from a cache in Patadia. One would have been motivated to retrieve the data from a cache in order to eliminate some of the time required for regular memory access.

5. Claims 13 and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Patadia et al. (US 7,562,298) in view of Microsoft Windows XP Unleashed (Hereinafter Ogletree) further in view of Microsoft Windows XP Professional 2002 (hereinafter Windows XP) and further in view of Poulsen (US 7,062,511).

Claim 13: Patadia, Windows XP, and Ogletree disclose a method and system for managing a portal as in Claim 12 above, however the references do not explicitly disclose adding an element to the navigational hierarchy at a pre-assigned time. Poulsen discloses a similar method and system for portal web site generation that further discloses the portal web server may be configured such that portal web sites are

generated at preset time intervals (column 7, lines 48-51). Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made that since Poulsen uses timing in the generation of the portal web sites, additional elements can be added according to time schedules in Patadia. One would have been motivated to add the elements to the navigational hierarchy at a pre-assigned time in order to provide additional options at certain time periods of the day. For instance, for a financial website, some options may only be available during business hours, and an option may be provided exclusively during those business hours.

Claim 15: Patadia, Windows XP, and Oqletree disclose a method and system for managing a portal as in Claim 12 above, however the references do not explicitly disclose adding an element to the navigational hierarchy at a pre-assigned time. Poulsen discloses a similar method and system for portal web site generation that further discloses the portal web server may be configured such that portal web sites are generated at preset time intervals (column 7, lines 48-51). Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made that since Poulsen uses timing in the generation of the portal web sites, additional elements can be removed according to time schedules in Patadia. One would have been motivated to remove the elements from the navigational hierarchy at a pre-assigned time in order to remove additional options at certain time periods of the day. For instance, for a financial website, some options may only be available during business hours, and an option may be provided exclusively during those business

hours. After business hours, this element would be removed from the navigational hierarchy.

4. Claims 21-25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Poulsen (US 7,062,511) in view of Microsoft Windows XP Professional 2002 (hereinafter Windows XP) and further in view of Microsoft Windows XP Unleashed (Hereinafter Ogletree).

Claim 21: Poulsen discloses a method and system for portal web site generation, comprising:

a. portal manager comprising an element database, the element database storing metadata(schema) associated with elements accessible from the portal (column 7, lines 56-65);

b. a user interface in communication with the portal manager, the user interface displaying on a first user interface a navigational hierarchy of the elements accessible from the portal and displaying on the first user interface information associated with the elements when they are accessed from the portal, wherein the navigational hierarchy of the elements is arranged in accordance with metadata in the element database, and wherein the user interface allows the user to edit the metadata associated with the elements (column 9, lines 12-17/column 9, lines 63-67 to column 10, lines 1-2).
Poulsen discloses a navigational hierarchy consisting of a home page and a set of tabbed portal web pages that appear on the home page, and displaying the content of

the tabbed pages when the tabs are selected. The navigational hierarchy is arranged in accordance with schema data (metadata) in the database, and the schema data (metadata) may be edited by editing the preferences and characteristics of the portlets.

Poulsen does not explicitly disclose the user interface is for modifying metadata associated with the elements and accessing locations associated with the elements.

Windows XP discloses an interface (Control Panel) that allows a user to modify metadata associated with a category and access locations associated with categories (Figure 1; A user may rename the My Documents folder, and also open the folder to reveal the child elements). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include the functionality of an interface which allows a user to modify metadata in the method disclosed by Poulsen. One would have been motivated to include this limitation in order to provide the user with customization capabilities.

Poulsen does not explicitly disclose wherein the elements displayed are selected in response to security settings associated with a user viewing the display, Wherein the navigational hierarchy comprises elements that are located at a first level within the hierarchy and elements that are located at a second level within the hierarchy, wherein the second level is a lower level within the hierarchy than the first level, wherein security settings for an element at the second level inherit security settings from a parent element at the first level. Oqletree discloses a similar system that further discloses security permissions allowing or denying, depending on the check box you select for each user, the ability to see the contents (list) of a folder, including both files and

subfolders in the folder (page 7, Figure 9.19). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to display areas and subareas dependent on security settings associated with the user viewing the portal in Poulsen, for the purpose of preventing unauthorized users from accessing and modifying portal data.

Poulsen discloses navigating to a location within the portal to access information stored in the element database (column 12, lines 9-20).

Poulsen does not explicitly disclose displaying on the first user interface a menu adjacent to a selected element of the navigational hierarchy, the menu including an action list that includes a list of actions that allow a user to edit the metadata associated with the selected element wherein the list of actions displayed is dependent upon security privileges associated with the user and on the location within the portal being accessed by the user, the list of actions including an item to manage security settings, the item managing security settings to a currently selected element and child elements of the currently selected element. Windows XP discloses a menu adjacent to a selected element which includes various actions to modify metadata as well as modify security settings associated with the element (Figure 2). Poulsen discloses users may provide usernames and passwords to gain entry to the portal (column 10, lines 3-15). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include a menu containing an action list in Poulsen. One would have been motivated to include an action list in Poulsen in order to allow the user to modify interface content.

Poulsen modified by Windows XP discloses allowing a user to select from the first user interface an interaction from the navigational hierarchy and from the action list (Windows XP; Figure 1).

Poulsen modified by Windows XP discloses determining whether a selected interaction corresponds to an action to modify the metadata by distinguishing between an action to modify metadata and a navigational interaction (open) wherein the action to modify includes an action to add new content (paste) to the location being displayed in the user interface and wherein the information associated with the elements that is being displayed on the first user interface is displayed simultaneously with the action list and the navigation hierarchy (Figure 4).

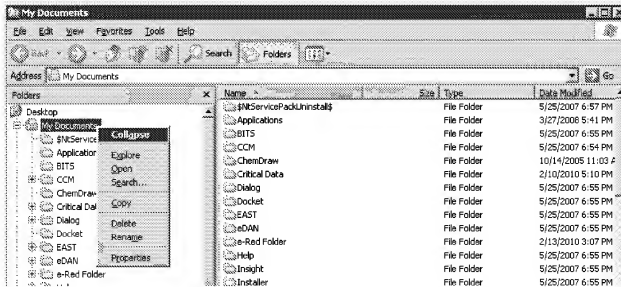


Figure 4

Specifically, Windows XP discloses an action to modify metadata, including pasting elements within the folder, wherein the content of the folder is listed in the right content pane, and the navigational hierarchy as well as the action list is displayed within the left

content pane. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to distinguish between an action to modify metadata and a navigational interaction wherein the location being displayed is displayed simultaneously with the user interface for modifying metadata and the user interface for accessing the location in Poulsen. One would have been motivated to include this feature in order to allow the user to modify interface content.

Claim 22: Poulsen, Windows XP, and Ogletree disclose a method and system for portal web site generation as in Claim 21 above, but the references do not explicitly disclose the element database comprises an area database and a listing database, the area database storing metadata associated with areas accessible in the portal, and the listing database storing metadata associated with links accessible from the portal. However, Poulsen does disclose the portal database stores schema (metadata), which is responsible for rendering the portal web site (column 7, lines 56-65). Additionally, the examiner considers it immaterial as to which database stores the metadata for the portal, and that it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made that the metadata could be stored in one or more databases in Poulsen. One would have been motivated to store the metadata in specific databases in order to easily locate and retrieve the metadata from each individual database.

Claim 23: Poulsen, Windows XP, and Ogletree disclose a method and system for portal web site generation as in Claim 22 above, but the references do not explicitly disclose the portal manager further comprises an area cache and a listing cache, the area cache storing a subset of metadata retrieved from the area database, the listing cache storing a subset of metadata retrieved from the listing database. However, using a partitioned cache is common when storing data in order to provide quick access before storing the data in a permanent database. Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to store data in separate caches in Poulsen. One would have been motivated to partition the cache in order to easily store and retrieve data separately without affecting the rest of the data stored in the cache.

Claim 24: Poulsen, Windows XP, and Ogletree disclose a method and system for portal web site generation as in Claim 23 above, but the references do not explicitly disclose that metadata associated with the element is retrieved from the area cache and the listing cache. However, using a partitioned cache is common when storing and retrieving data in order to provide quick access before storing the data in a permanent database. Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to store data in separate caches, and later retrieve the data from the cache when requested in Poulsen. One would have been motivated to retrieve the metadata from a partitioned cache in order to speed up the process of

accessing the data since the address of the data is located separately from the rest of the data in the cache.

Claim 25: Poulsen, Windows XP, and Ogletree disclose a method and system for portal web site generation, and Poulsen further discloses the portal manager further comprises security module configured to identify a user requesting access, and authenticate access to at least one of an element and metadata based on the identified user (page 11, paragraph 111).

Response to Arguments

9. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-25 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

10. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the

shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to OMAR ABDUL-ALI whose telephone number is (571)270-1694. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri(Alternate Fridays Off) 9:30 - 7:00 EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kieu Vu can be reached on 571-272-4057. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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/Kieu Vu/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2173